

EMPLOYEE TRAINING

USE, STORAGE AND DISPOSAL OF SIGNIFICANT MATERIALS



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YOU HELP PROTECT OUR WATER

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SIGNIFICANT MATERIALS

“Significant Materials” includes, but is not limited to: raw materials; fuels; materials such as solvents, detergents, and plastic pellets; finished materials such as metallic products; raw materials used in food processing or production; hazardous substances designated under Section 101(14) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA); any chemical the facility is required to report pursuant to Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA); fertilizers; released with stormwater discharges. When determining whether a material is significant, the physical and chemical characteristics of the material should be considered (e.g. the material’s solubility, transportability, and toxicity characteristics) to determine the material’s pollution potential. (40 CFR 122.26(b)(12).

THE PROBLEM

Chemicals that are commonly used by municipalities can contaminate our water resources if they make their way to a storm drain or ditch and these substances enter our rivers and lakes. Paint and solvents can also pollute soil and groundwater.

This could happen from accidental spills, leaks or improper use and storage of significant materials.



Spill Prevention Plans

ALWAYS

- Properly label all containers
- Maintain Materials Safety Data Sheets for all chemicals
- Sweep chemical storage areas monthly

Whenever Possible

- Keep chemicals stored off the floor and indoors
- Store materials away from high traffic areas
- Store batteries on open racks, return used batteries promptly and contain cracked batteries to prevent hazardous spills

****Schedule trainings for employees in spill response procedures!****

INSPECT REGULARLY

- Inspect storage areas regularly for spills and leaks
- Inspect new containers for loose fittings, poor welding, etc.
- Properly label all containers
 - Waste materials should state type of waste and date placed in storage
- Tank foundations, connections and piping systems are inspected for corrosion, leaks and cracks
- Maintain a log that includes detailed findings, dates and times
- Monitor underground storage tanks to ensure there is no leakage
 - Install alarms on underground storage tanks



SELECTING AND CONTROLLING INVENTORY

- Minimize the use of hazardous materials
 - Use less toxic or non-toxic alternative whenever possible
 - Use pressure washing or citrus based cleaners instead of hazardous materials
- Keep accurate, up to date inventory of materials delivered and stored onsite
- Display a clear map of storage areas that indicates the types of materials and their locations
- Use materials on a first in, first out basis
- Properly dispose of outdated products.
- Keep disposal records of materials discarded and shipping manifests of received and disposed materials.
- Properly label secondary mixing spray bottles or cans (i.e., mixing bleach and water in a generic spray bottle.)

CONTAINING POTENTIAL SPILLS



- Drain fluids as soon as possible from any wrecked vehicles
- Keep spill clean up materials readily available in chemical storage area
- Keep containers closed except when adding or removing chemicals
- Use secondary containment around oil and chemical storage areas
- Use drip boards along tanks or faucets

SANDING AND GRINDING AREAS

Always

- Use tarps, containers, and vacuums to collect sanding, grinding, and painting waste.
- Sweep or vacuum metal filing, sanding, and grinding areas regularly.
- Use dry cleanup methods. Allow wet sanding to dry before sweeping.

Wet sanding should not be discharged to the storm drain.



Whenever possible

- Collect metal and used parts for recycling.
- Avoid sanding in windy weather. Enclose outdoor sanding areas.
- Minimize the use of degreasers to clean parts. Instead, brush off loose debris and use rags to wipe down parts.

PAINTING

Always

- Clean spray guns in a self-contained cleaner. Recycle cleaning solution. Never discharge waste to the sewer or storm drain.
- Used paint, exhaust filters, residue, and cleaning solvents may be hazardous. Handle, store, and dispose of as a hazardous waste.
- Never rinse brushes or containers into a street, storm drain, or water body.
- Water-based paints can be rinsed to a sanitary sewer. For oil-based paints, filter and reuse thinners and solvents. Dispose of thinners and residue as hazardous wastes.



Whenever possible

- Use less toxic paint such as latex or water-based paints with low or no-VOCs.
- Minimize waste paint and thinner by calculating surface area. Use the proper sprayer cup size to limit leftover paint and cleanup solvent.
- Do not use water to control paint booth overspray or dust unless it's collected, treated, and discharged into the sanitary sewer system.

HAZARDOUS WASTE

- Dispose of hazardous waste safely, at the Washington County Environmental Center
 1. Get a Hazardous Waste ID # from the state
 2. Get a hazardous waste generator license from the county
 3. Make an appointment with the Washington County Env. Center to deliver the waste

*There is a small fee for waste disposal.



QUIZ TIME

1. True or false: Chemicals can be safely poured down storm drains.

Answer: **FALSE! Any chemicals MUST be safely disposed of as hazardous waste to prevent polluting our lakes and rivers.**

2. What can you do to reduce the use of hazardous materials?

Answer: **Use less toxic or non-toxic alternatives.**

3. Regular inspections of materials and logs should include:

Answer: **Detailed findings, dates and times.**

4. It is important to use _____ containment to help prevent a spill.

Answer: **Secondary.**

THANKS FOR HELPING TO PROTECT OUR WATER RESOURCES!

